their best to administer the Act with justice, and if the result was unsatisfactory, this was due to the essentially unsatisfactory nature of the Act itself. The Government of Mysore would watch the course of legislation in British India, and do all that may be found practicable in the interests of the laborers and the employers of labor in Mysore.

Subject No. 4.

Amendment of the Rules for the grant of waste lands for planting timber and fuel trees.

Summary of Representation.—Under Rule III, Appendix H, to the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, 20 per cent of the land comprised in the grant of waste land for the planting of forest and fuel trees should be planted with trees within the first year of the grant. This provision made the whole set of rules useless as the first year will be fully required for making nurseries, wells and fences. The rules should be so amended as to require planting from second year.

Dewan's reply.—The suggestion is good and shall be adopted. The only modification required is to read the words "within the second year" instead of the words "within the first year," in lines 1 and 2; it will also be necessary to read the words "within six years" instead of the words "within five years" in the 3rd line.

Subject No. 5.

Appointment of an Agricultural Chemist.

Summary of Representation.—A Chemist at a fixed salary should be appointed for Mysore who will be competent to advise on agricultural practice, cattle disease, &c., and give lectures on such subjects. Mysore is an essentially agricultural country and the services of an agricultural Chemist would prove very useful and valuable. The Government of India were going to appoint one for British India.

Dewan's reply.—The suggestion is generally good and will be noted for consideration. It is doubtful however that an officer of the kind proposed will make an impression on agricultural practice, the fact being that land is available in such abundance that high farming is not likely to be profitable or to be preferred by raiyats. He can be useful in curing or preventing cattle disease.

Subject No. 6.

British interference with proposed Irrigation works in Mysore

Summary of Representation.—The Assembly proposes that the Mysoreans should be allowed to have the full use of the water of Mysore for irrigation purposes, and be freed from any interference on the part of the Madras Government as long as the water, or what is left of it, is restored to its original channel. In Mr. Elliott's opinion the proper way of looking at the whole subject was this. It had once been proposed that Mysore should be annexed, and had it been so, there could be no doubt that it would now form a part of the Madras Presidency. Had it been so annexed, would the Madras Government have limited the supply of water to the people in the Mysore portion of its dominion in order to benefit raiyats in other parts of the Presidency? Such a policy would be as impolitic as it would be wrong, and for the simple reason that the further water was transmitted, the greater was the waste

both from evaporation and downward percolation. It was therefore obvious that such a policy would diminish the resources of the Government in contending against famine, by diminishing the available water supply of the country. He hoped that the Mysore Government would firmly uphold its right to use the water falling within its own territory without allowing itself to be led away by quotations from books on international law relating to riparian rights of European Nations on the Rhine. He had been informed with reference to this subject that the late Sir Oliver St. John was reported to to have said with extreme indignation that he "supposed Mysore would soon not be allowed by the British Government to plant a tree in case it might precipitate moisture which would otherwise pass over into the Madras Presidency." Irrespective of questions of rights and obligations, the indisputable fact remains that to prevent use of water where it falls is to allow much of it to run to waste, benefiting neither party.

Dewan's reply.—How the question stands has been explained in the address delivered yesterday and the Government will do what may be possible in this matter.

Note.—Mr. Elliott then began to make a few remarks against the exercise of plenary jurisdiction over Railway lines in Mysore by the British Government; but he was requested to drop the subject as it was beyond the scope of the Representative Assembly to deal with it.

Subject No. 7.
Reciprocity in the Execution of Criminal Processes.

Summary of Representation.—Complete reciprocity should be granted between British and Mysore territory as regards Criminal Processes.

Mr. Elliott would call attention to the fact that, though as regards many States in India, it might be inadvisable to grant such reciprocity, Mysore, from having been so long under British rule, and from the fact that it is at present administered as if it were still British territory, and that new laws cannot be enacted without the sanction of the British Government, the concession in this case might be most safely made. The hardship as regards warrants was particularly felt by the planters and had often been urged on the Government.

Dewan's reply.—The subject has been engaging the anxious consideration of the Mysore Government and the Government of India has been again approached on it recently incidentally in connection with another question. The orders of the Supreme Government will be awaited.

Subject No. 8.
Triennial election of Representatives.

Summary of Representation.—Representatives should be declared to be Representative members of this Assembly till new ones are elected. Otherwise, they cease to have a status as soon as the Assembly disperses after its meetings at Mysore and members have nothing to do till the following year. It will be advantageous to have triennial elections and to declare that members once elected should continue members for 3